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ing that one wonders why our Presidents oppose restriction so strenuously. The author plainly states his opinion (p. 108), "One result of the Protective Tariff has been that instead of goods being manufactured abroad and sent hither in the natural course of trade, cheap foreign labor has been imported and the goods have been produced on our own shores." In the chapter on Our Changing Institutions the author pleads for a wider democracy, a larger use of the national power, a greater freedom from judicial tyranny, and a better method of selecting officers.

On the whole one feels after reading the volume that he has had a fair review of the case of the people vs. the government. The weak points of both sides are indicated and the strong points emphasized. The author makes many bold and some startling statements which many readers will take issue with. But in no case can one accuse the writer of hedging. Whether or not they agree in all particulars all good citizens will join with the author in his general optimism, and hope with him that a better public opinion, a stronger government, a higher life, and loftier ideals will result from the present travail.

L. E.

*History of the Democratic Party Organization in the Northwest.*

By HOMER J. WEBSTER, Ph.D., Department of History,  
University of Pittsburgh. Published by the Author, Pittsburgh, January, 1915. pp. 120.

Doctor Webster is not a newcomer in this field. His history of the administration of Governor W. H. Harrison was published some years ago by the Indiana Historical Society. The present volume is entitled a *History of the Democratic Party Organization in the Northwest*. Dr. Webster has devoted his attention almost entirely to the development of the political party machinery of the Democrats. The study is based almost entirely on newspaper sources. The party organization, as Dr. Webster has found, dates from the winter of 1823-4. The Ohio State convention met at Columbus July 14, 1824, and nominated Jackson electors. A State committee as well as county and township committees were appointed. Ohio thus preceded Indiana two months in holding a State convention. The Indiana State convention met at Salem September 16, though in many counties conventions had been held as early as January. Taking the State as a whole, it seems Indiana had a better and wider organization than Ohio. Cincinnati was perhaps the center

of the Jackson organization for the whole Northwest. Dr. Webster has carried his investigations down to the memorable campaign of 1840, when the Jackson machine was overthrown throughout the Northwest. It is an exceedingly valuable study in a practically new field. The book appears as a "separate" from the current number of the *Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly* for April.

*History of Education in Iowa.* By CLARENCE ROY AURNER, Ph.D. Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, at Iowa City, 1914. Two vols., pp. xiv+436, and ix+469.

The society has planned a History of Education in Iowa in six volumes. The first two, dealing with primary education, have been published. The first volume is devoted to the schools proper, the second volume to accessory organizations, such as teachers' institutes, State associations, school boards, school journals and all the other agencies of the profession. The first volume is divided into five parts, (1) A historical introduction; (2) The public school funds; (3) School districts; (4) Teachers in public schools; and (5) Text-books in the schools. The experience of Iowa seems to be similar to that of the other States of the Northwest. The early district and subscription schools had very little encouragement from the State and consequently very little in the way of regularity or organization. The first school law was passed by the territorial legislature in 1838. It provided for an army of school officers, such as a Territorial School Commission, county school boards, trustees, clerks, treasurers, assessors, and collectors. Each district was incorporated, thus introducing the disastrous policy of decentralization. In 1840 the township system was introduced with better results. With the admission of the State in 1846 a decided improvement appears. Dr. Aurner has carefully traced most of the changes made in the system down to the present. The first volume is written from the legal or historical standpoint. Little effort has been made to point out the merits or defects of its system or of the changes proposed or inaugurated. Volume II is divided into six parts dealing with (1) School supervision; (2) State boards; (3) Teachers' Institutes; (4) Teachers' Associations; (5) Miscellaneous activities; (6) Proposed legislation. In this volume the author writes of the State school system from a professional standpoint, pointing out the value of the agencies as he recites their history. Taken as a whole, it is a